

Position Statement on Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Change Efforts 2019

Members of the Sexual Health Society Queensland (SHSQ) committee have agreed to adopt the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (2014) Social Media Policy for registered health practitioners as the overarching policy guiding the use of the SHSQ Facebook page and other SHSQ branded social media tools.

Therefore, when using these SHSQ branded social media tools, SHSQ members should remember that the National Law, and their relevant National Regulatory Board's code of ethics and professional conduct (the Code of Conduct) apply and that SHSQ committee members should only post information that is not in breach of these obligations by:

Complying with their professional obligations

Complying with confidentiality and privacy obligations such as by not posting material that identifies patients or individuals without their consent
Presenting information in an unbiased, evidence-based context, and
Not making unsubstantiated claims.

Definition of social media

Social media, as defined in the AHRRA 2014 Social Media Policy, is

'any online and mobile tools that people use to share opinions, information, experiences, images, and video or audio clips and includes websites and applications used for social networking. Common sources of social media include, but are not limited to, social networking sites such as Facebook and LinkedIn, blogs (personal, professional and those published anonymously), WOMO, True Local and microblogs such as Twitter, content-sharing websites such as YouTube and Instagram, and discussion forums and message boards' (1).

Reference

Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency. (2014). National Board policy for registered health practitioners - [SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY](#).